

# THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE; PRESENTS; SHALL, COME;

Monsanto Jechnology TTÇ

MILEONS, THERE HAS BEEN PRESENTED TO THE

## Secretary of Agriculture

AN APPLICATION REQUESTING A CERTIFICATE OF PROTECTION FOR AN ALLEGED DISTINCT VARIETY OF SEXUALLY REPRODUCED, OR TUBER PROPAGATED PLANT. THE NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF WHICH ARE CONTAINED IN THE APPLICATION AND EXHIBITS, A COPY OF WHICH IS HEREUNTO ANNEXED AND MADE A PART HEREOF, AND THE VARIOUS REQUIREMENTS OF LAW IN SUCH CASES MADE AND PROVIDED HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH, AND THE THEE THERETO IS, FROM THE RECORDS OF THE PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION OFFICE, IN THE APPLICANT(S) INDICATED IN THE SAID COPY, AND WHEREAS, UPON DUE EXAMINATION MADE, THE SAID APPLICANT(S) IS (ARE) ADJUDGED TO BE ENTITLED TO A CERTIFICATE OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION UNDER THE LAW.

NOW, THEREFORE, THIS CERTIFICATE OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION IS TO GRANT UNTO THE SAID APPLICANT(S) AND THE SUCCESSORS, HEIRS OR ASSIGNS OF THE SAID APPLICANT(S) FOR THE TERM OF TWENTY YEARS FROM THE DATE OF THIS GRANT, SUBJECT TO THE PAYMENT OF THE REQUIRED FEES AND PERIODIC HELENISTMENT OF VIABLE BASIC SEED OF THE VARIETY IN A PUBLIC REPOSITORY AS PROVIDED BY LAW, THE TO EXCLUDE OTHERS FROM SELLING THE VARIETY, OR OFFERING IT FOR SALE, OR REPRODUCING IT, OR LATING IT, OR EXPORTING IT, OR CONDITIONING IT FOR PROPAGATION, OR STOCKING IT FOR ANY OF THE PROPAGATION, TO THE EXTENT THE PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION ACT. (84 STAT. 1542, AS AMENDED, 7 U.S.C. 2321 ET SEQ.)

CORN, FIELD

'I226218'

In Vestimonn Minerest, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Mant Anciety Arctician Office to be affixed at the City of Washington, D.C. this twenty-fifth day of November, in the year two thousand and eight.

Attest:

Ber3

Commissioner Plant Variety Protection Office Agricultural Marketing Service Colmond . Schaff

ry of Agricultura

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ST-470 (02-10-2003) designed by the Plant Variety Protection Office using Word 2000. Replaces former versions of ST-470, which are obsolete.

The following statements are made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a) and

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY - PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION OFFICE		the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)			
APPLICATION FOR PLANT VARIETY PROTE (Instructions and information collection burden		(7 U.S.C. 2421). Information is held	ermine if a plant variety protection certificate is to be issued confidential until certificate is issued (7 U.S.C. 2426).		
NAME OF OWNER	statement on reversey	2. TEMPORARY DESIGNATION OF	R 3. VARIETY NAME		
Monsanto Technology <del>L.L.</del>	<del>.C.</del> LLC	EXPERIMENTAL NAME	1226218		
	_	None	1220210		
4. ADDRESS (Street and No., or R.F.D. No., City, State, and ZIP	Code, and Country)	5. TELEPHONE (include area code)	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY		
800 N. Lindbergh Blvd.		(815) 758-9281	PVPO NUMBER		
Creve Coeur, MO 63167		6. FAX (include area code)	<u> </u>		
U.S.A.	t	(815) 758-3117	FILING DATE		
7. IF THE OWNER NAMED IS NOT A "PERSON", GIVE FORM O	F 8. IF INCORPORATED, GIVE	9. DATE OF INCORPORATION	FILING DATE		
ORGANIZATION (corporation, partnership, association, etc.)	STATE OF INCORPORATIO	N	March 1, 2006		
Corporation	Delaware	August 27, 1999			
10. NAME AND ADDRESS OF OWNER REPRESENTATIVE(S) T	O SERVE IN THIS APPLICATION. (FI	rst person listed will receive all papers)	F FILING AND EXAMINATION FEES:		
	•		5 4382.00		
Timothy R. Kain	Minh	! ! D-#-	2/1/06		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7	ael J. Roth	E CERTIFICATION FEE:		
8350 Minnegan Road Waterman, IL 60556		Lindbergh Blvd.	E . 768.00		
U.S.A.	U.S.A	Coeur, MO 63167			
5.5. <i>.</i>	.U.S.A	<b>(•</b> 	E DATE /0/27/08		
11. TELEPHONE (Include area code)	2. FAX (Include area code)	13. E-MAIL	14. CROP KIND (Common Name)		
(815) 758-9281	(815) 758-3117	trkain@monsanto.com	Corn, Field		
15. GENUS AND SPECIES NAME OF CROP	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	16. FAMILY NAME (Botanical)	17. IS THE VARIETY A FIRST GENERATION		
Zea mays		Graminae	HYBRID?		
		Graminae Dives X NO			
<ol> <li>CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX FOR EACH ATTACHMENT SUB (Follow instructions on reverse)</li> </ol>	MITTED		SEED OF THIS VARIETY BE SOLD AS A CLASS OF 83(a) of the Plant Variety Protection Act)		
a. X Exhibit A. Origin and Breeding History of the Variety		YES (if "yes", answer items 20 and 21 below)			
b. X Exhibit B. Statement of Distinctness		20. DOES THE OWNER SPECIFY THAT SEED OF THIS YES NO			
c. X Exhibit C. Objective Description of Variety		VARIETY BE LIMITED AS TO NUMBER OF CLASSES?			
d. D Exhibit D. Additional Description of the Variety (Option	al)	IF YES, WHICH CLASSES?	FOUNDATION   REGISTERED   CERTIFIED		
e. X Exhibit E. Statement of the Basis of the Owner's Owner	ership	21. DOES THE OWNER SPECIFY THAT SEED OF THIS YES NO VARIETY BE LIMITED AS TO NUMBER OF GENERATIONS?			
<ol> <li>X Voucher Sample (2,500 viable untreated seeds or, for verification that tissue culture will be deposited and me repository)</li> </ol>		IF YES, SPECIFY THE NUMBER 1,2,3, etc. FOR EACH CLASS.			
g. X Filing and Examination Fee (\$3,652), made payable to		☐ FOUNDATION ☐ REGISTER	RED CERTIFIED		
States" (Mail to the Plant Variety Protection Office)		(If additional explanation is necessary,	please use the space indicated on the reverse.)		
HAS THE VARIETY (INCLUDING ANY HARVESTED MATERIA FROM THIS VARIETY BEEN SOLD, DISPOSED OF, TRANSFE OR	L) OR A HYBRID PRODUCED ERRED, OR USED IN THE U. S.	23. IS THE VARIETY OR ANY COMPONENT OF THE VARIETY PROTECTED BY INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHT (PLANT BREEDER'S RIGHT OR PATENT)?			
OTHER COUNTRIES?  X YES	0	X YES	NO		
IF YES, YOU MUST PROVIDE THE DATE OF FIRST SALE, DUSE		REFERENCE NUMBER. (Please use	TE OF FILING OR ISSUANCE AND ASSIGNED space indicated on reverse.)		
FOR EACH COUNTRY AND THE CIRCUMSTANCES. (Please	use space indicated on reverse.)				
24. The owners declare that a viable sample of basic seed of the for a tuber propagated variety a tissue culture will be deposited.	variety has been furnished with applica d in a public repository and maintained	tion and will be replenished upon request in I for the duration of the certificate.	accordance with such regulations as may be applicable, or		
The undersigned owner(s) is(are) the owner of this sexually re and is entitled to protection under the provisions of Section 42	produced or tuber propagated plant va of the Plant Variety Protection Act.	nety, and believe(s) that the variety is new, o	listinct, uniform, and stable as required in Section 42,		
Owner(s) is(are) informed that false representation herein can	jeopardize protection and result in pen	alties.			
SIGNATURE OF OWNER THE TWO THE R. L	<u></u>	SIGNATURE OF OWNER			
NAME (Please print or type)		NAME (Please print or type)			
Timothy R. Kain					
CAPACITY OR TITLE Patent Scientist	2/27/06	CAPACITY OR TITLE DATE			

GENERAL: To be effectively filed with the Plant Variety Protection Office (PVPO), ALL of the following items must be received in the PVPO: (1) Completed application form signed by the owner; (2) completed exhibits A, B, C, E; (3) for a seed reproduced variety at least 2,500 viable untreated seeds, for a hybrid variety at least 2,500 untreated seeds of each line necessary to reproduce the variety, or for tuber reproduced varieties verification that a viable (in the sense that it will reproduce an entire plant) tissue culture will be deposited and maintained in an approved public repository; (4) check drawn on a U.S. bank for \$3,652 (\$432 filling fee and \$3,220 examination fee), payable to "Treasurer of the United States" (See Section 97.6 of the Regulations and Rules of Practice.) Partial applications will be held in the PVPO for not more than 90 days, then returned to the applicant as unfilled. Mail application and other requirements to Plant Variety Protection Office, AMS, USDA, Room 401, NAL Building, 10301 Baltimore Avenue, Beltsville, MD 20705-2351. Retain one copy for your-files. All items on the face of the application are self explanatory unless noted below. Corrections on the application form and exhibits must be initiated and dated. DO NOT use masking materials to make corrections. If a certificate is allowed, you will be requested to send a check payable to "Treasurer of the United States" in the amount of \$432 for issuance of the certificate. Certificates will be issued to owner, not licensee or agent.

#### Plant Variety Protection Office Telephone: (301) 504-5518 FAX: (301) 504-5291

Homepage: http://www.ams.usda.gov/science/pvpo/pvp.htm

#### ITEM

18a. Give:

- (1) the genealogy, including public and commercial varieties, lines, or clones used, and the breeding method:
- (2) the details of subsequent stages of selection and multiplication;

(3) evidence of uniformity and stability; and

- (4) the type and frequency of variants during reproduction and multiplication and state how these variants may be identified
- 18b. Give a summary of the variety's distinctness. Clearly state how this application variety may be distinguished from all other varieties in the same crop. If the new variety is most similar to one variety or a group of related varieties:
  - (1) identify these varieties and state all differences objectively;
  - (2) attach statistical data for characters expressed numerically and demonstrate that these are clear differences; and
  - (3) submit, if helpful, seed and plant specimens or photographs (prints) of seed and plant comparisons which clearly indicate distinctness.
- 18c. Exhibit C forms are available from the PVPO Office for most crops; specify crop kind. Fill in Exhibit C (Objective Description of Variety) form as completely as possible to describe your variety.
- 18d. Optional additional characteristics and/or photographs. Describe any additional characteristics that cannot be accurately conveyed in Exhibit C. Use comparative varieties as is necessary to reveal more accurately the characteristics that are difficult to describe, such as plant habit, plant color, disease resistance, etc.
- 18e. Section 52(5) of the Act requires applicants to furnish a statement of the basis of the applicant's ownership. An Exhibit E form is available from the PVPO.
- 19. If "Yes" is specified (seed of this variety be sold by variety name only, as a class of certified seed), the applicant MAY NOT reverse this affirmative decision after the variety has been sold and so labeled, the decision published, or the certificate issued. However, if "No" has been specified, the applicant may change the choice. (See Regulations and Rules of Practice, Section 97.103).
- 22. See Sections 41, 42, and 43 of the Act and Section 97.5 of the regulations for eligibility requirements.
- 23. See Section 55 of the Act for instructions on claiming the benefit of an earlier filing date.
- 21. CONTINUED FROM FRONT (Please provide a statement as to the limitation and sequence of generations that may be certified.)
- 22. CONTINUED FROM FRONT (Please provide the date of first sale, disposition, transfer, or use for each country and the circumstances, if the variety (including any harvested material) or a hybrid produced from this variety has been sold, disposed of, transferred, or used in the U.S. or other countries.)

Parent of a hybrid sold in the U.S. - April 2005

23. CONTINUED FROM FRONT (Please give the country, date of filing or issuance, and assigned reference number, if the variety or any component of the variety is protected by intellectual property right (Plant Breeder's Right or Patent).)

U.S. Patent Application No. 11/098,573 - filed April 4, 2005 (1226218)

NOTES: It is the responsibility of the applicant/owner to keep the PVPO informed of any changes of address or change of ownership or assignment or owner's representative during the life of the application/certificate. There is no charge for filing a change of address. The fee for filing a change of ownership or assignment or any modification of owner's name is specified in Section 97.175 of the regulations. (See Section 101 of the Act, and Sections 97.130, 97.131, 97.175(h) of the Regulations and Rules of Practice.)

To avoid conflict with other variety names in use, the applicant must check the appropriate recognized authority. For example, for agricultural and vegetable crops, contact: Seed Branch, AMS, USDA, Room 213, Building 306, Beltsville Agricultural Research Center-East, Beltsville, MD 20705. Telephone: (301) 504-8089. http://www.ams.usda.gov/isg/seed.htm

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0581-0055. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 3.0 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, disability, sexual orientation, marital or family status, political beliefs, parental status, or protected genetic information. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at 202-720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call 202-720-5964 (voice and TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

SY-470 (02-10-2003) designed by the Plant Variety Protection Office with Word 2000. Replaces former versions of ST-470, which are obsolete.

## **EXHIBIT A**

## Origin and Breeding History I226218

1226218 was selected for its greater plant health, improved grain quality, greater vigor and ear length, with improved European Corn Borer resistance and greater combining ability.

Winter 1996-97	The inbred line 01INL1 (a proprietary DEKALB Genetics Corporation inbred) was crossed to the inbred line LH283 (a proprietary Holden's Foundation Seed inbred) in Elite nursery rows 20 and 209.
Summer 1997	The S0 seed was grown and self-pollinated in nursery row 97TB:141-11.
Winter 1997-98	The S1 seed was grown and self-pollinated in nursery rows 98H:7S-4-3 thru 7S-4-25. 73 ears were selected.
Summer 2000	S2 ears were grown ear-to-row and self-pollinated. 1 ear was selected in nursery row F3F4Tm:253-38.
Winter 2000-01	S3 ears were grown ear-to-row and self-pollinated in nursery row SSMX-3293. 3 ears were selected.
Summer 2001	S4 ears were grown ear-to-row and self-pollinated. 3 ears from nursery row F5ADV:294-35 were selected and designated as coded inbred I226218.
Winter 2001-02	S5 ears were grown ear-to-row and self-pollinated. 10 ears from nursery row LS1KI: 9-35 were selected.
Summer 2002	S6 ears were grown ear-to-row and self-pollinated. 10 ears were selected from nursery rows ELITE:523-31 to 524-16.
Winter 2002-03	S7 ears were grown ear-to-row and self-pollinated. Final selection was completed in nursery rows 02MX-LS-N6-85:52341 thru 52355. This selection consisted of bulking S8 ears.

## Statement of Stability and Uniformity

Corn inbred I226218 was coded in 2001with final selection made in 2002. This inbred has been reproduced by self pollination for three generations and judged to be stable. Inbred I226218 is uniform for all traits observed.

## Statement of Variants

I226218 shows no variants other than what would normally be expected due to environment or that would occur for almost any character during the course of repeated sexual reproduction.

## EXHIBIT B (revised)

## LLC

## Statement of Distinctness

Monsanto Technology <del>L.L.C.</del> believes that I226218 is most similar to corn inbred 01INL1, an inbred developed by DEKALB Genetics Corporation.

I226218 and 01INL1 differ most significantly in the following traits:

Trait	1226218	01INL1
Ear Position	Pendant	Upright
Husk Opening*	Tight (8)	Very Loose (1)

<sup>\* -</sup> based on a scale of 1-9; 1 = very loose, 9 = very tight

## 2002

Variety	Tassel Length (cm)
1226218	43.9
	(Std Dev = 3.5, N= 10)
01INL1	31.9
	(Std Dev = 2.2, N= 10)
P_Val	0.000
Signif.	**

## 2003

Variety	Tassel Length (cm)
1226218	40.2
	(Std Dev = 3.4, N=10)
01INL1	30.6
	Std Dev = 2.6 , N=10)
P_Val	0.000
Signif.	**

Significance levels are indicated as: + = 10%, \* = 5 %, \*\* = 1%

Corn variety 1226218 has a longer tassel length, a tight ear husk and a pendent ear while comparative corn variety 01INL1 has a shorter tassel length, a very loose ear husk and an upright ear position.

## EXHIBIT B (revised)

## Description of Experimental Design

The corn varieties I226218, 01INL1 and MO17 were grown at the Waterman, IL observation nursery in years 2002-2003. The varieties were planted in 2 row plots with 15 plants per row in each of the three years. Trait data were collected on 10 random representative plants for most traits from each 2 row plot. Data on qualitative traits are usually collected on 10 plants from each 2 row plot. For Exhibit C all data were pooled and reported as means across the years for subject variety and the standard variety with standard deviation. The varieties are randomly planted in a 4.5 acre observation nursery which is located within a larger 18 acre field. Besides the observation nursery, this field consists of a research seed increase nursery and an IP seed inventory nursery. The location of each of these individual nurseries is rotated each year to a different location within the 18 acre field. Therefore subject inbreds are not planted adjacent to comparative or standard varieties and may be located in different areas of the larger field each year, therefore being influenced by spacial differences within the field. Growing conditions within the field are not uniform as there are some slight topographical variations such as lower areas which may accumulate and retain water or higher areas which are usually drier. The field is tiled and therefore a variety maybe planted close to a tile line while a comparative variety maybe planted further away and in a low spot within the field. Temporal varieties can exist as weather conditions from year to year can vary as well as planting dates can vary from year to year based on weather conditions. Weather conditions each year can vary the maturity rate of the varieties due to either favorable or unfavorable growing conditions.

Trait variability is not observed for each variety within its own test plot-plants are usually uniform and data are collected on the "most" representative plants- variability occurs due to spacial location of the test plot for that variety from year to year and to the temporal variation of weather conditions from year to year during the 2-3 years data are collected.

## Waterman Research Station Weather Data 2002-2003

Date	Average Precip. (mm)	Ave. Monthly Temp – Max. (F°)	Ave. Monthly Temp-Min (F°)	Ave. Monthly Rel. Humid Max (%)	Ave. Monthly Rel. Humid – Min (%)
June 2002	5.3	81.3	60.4	90.7	47.7
July 2002	1.5	87.0	64.9	93.2	48.3
August 2002	5.7	83.1	61.0	96.0	51.8
Sept. 2002	1.5	79.4	52.6	95.0	42.7
June 2003	2.0	75.7	55.7	-	
July 2003	6.4	82.2	62.2	-	-
August 2003	2.6	83.5	63.5	_	-
Sept 2003	2.6	72.9	52.9	-	-

## United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service Science and Technology, Plant Variety Protection Office National Agricultural Library Building, Room 400 Beltsville, MD 20705-2351

OBJECTIVE DESCRIPTION OF VARIETY CORN (Zea mays L.)

	CORN (Zea ma	ays L.)			
Name of Applicant(s)		Variety Seed Source	ce Var	iety Name or Temporary I	Designation
Monsanto Technology L.L.G. LLC		1226218			
Address (Street & No., or R.F.D. No., City, State, Zip Code and Co.	intry)	-	FOI	R OFFICIAL USE	PVPO Number
8350 Minnegan Road, Waterman, IL 60556				2006 00	129
Place the appropriate number that describes the varietal characters necessary. Completeness should be striven for to establish an ade	typical of this inbred variety quate variety description.	in the spaces below.	Right justify whol		
COLOR CHOICES (Use in conjunction with Munsell color code to d 01=Light Green 06=Pale Yellow 02=Medium Green 07=Yellow 03=Dark Green 08=Yellow-Orange 04=Very Dark Green 09=Salmon 05=Green-Yellow 10=Pink-Orange	escribe all color choices; des 11=Pink 12=Light Red 13=Cherry Red 14=Red 15=Red & White	16=Pa 17=Pu 18=Co 19=Wh	le Purple rple lorless	21=Buff 22=Tan 23=Brown 24=Bronze 25=Variegated (i 26=Other (Des	
STANDARD INBRED CHOICES (Use the <b>most similar</b> (in backgro Yellow Dent Families:  Family Members  B14 CM105, A632, B64, B68  B37 B37, B76, H84  B73 N192, A679, B73, NC268  C103 Mo17, Va102, Va35, A682  Oh43 A619, MS71, H99, Va26  WF9 W64A, A554, A654, Pa91	und and maturity) of these to Yellow Dent (Unrelated Co109, ND246, Oh7, T232 W117, W153R W182BN White Dent: Cl66, H105, Ky2:	d):	Sw Po	ut trial data): reet Corn: C13, lowa5125, P39, 2 pcorn: SG1533, 4722, HP301 recorn: Mo15W, Mo16W, Mo2	, HP7211
TYPE: (describe intermediate types in Comments section)			Standard Inb	red Name MO17	
2 1=Sweet 2=Dent 3=Flint 4=Flour 5=Pop 6=Ornamental	7=Pipecorn		2 Type		
2. REGION WHERE DEVELOPED IN THE U.S.A.:		·	Standard Se	ed Source	• •
2 1=Northwest 2=North central 3=Northeast 4=Souther	ast 5=South central 6=So	outhwest 7=Other	2 Region		
MATURITY (In Region Best Adaptability; show Heat Unit formula DAYS HEAT UNITS     7 8 1 3 8 6.0 From emergence to 50% of plan			DAYS 0 7 9	HEAT UNITS 1 6 8 0.0	
7 8 1 3 6 2. 5 From emergence to 50% of plan	nts in polien		0 7 5	1 5 8 2.0	
From 10% to 90% pollen shed					
From 50% silk to optimum edibl	le quality				
From 50% silk to harvest at 25%	% moisture				
4. PLANT:	Standard Deviation	Sample Size	Mean	Standard Deviation	Sample Size
2 1 9. 0 cm Plant Height (to tassel tip)	5.9	30	1 9 2.7	18.6	30
0 8 2. 3 cm Ear Height (to base of top ear node)	7.7	30	0 7 6.8	14.0	30
1 6. 2 cm Length of Top Ear Internode	1.4	30	0 1 4.4	1.8	30
Average Number of Tillers		***************************************			
1.0 Average Number of Ears per Stalk			1 0010	0.0	30
1.0 Average Number of Ears per Stark	0.1	30	0 0 1.0	0.0	00
2 Anthocyanin of Brace Roots: 1=Absent 2=Faint 3=		30	4	0.0	50

200600129

Application Vari	ety Data	Page 2		Standard Inbre	ed Data	
5. LEAF:		Standard Deviation	Sample Size	Mean	Standard Deviation	Sample Size
0 9.7	cm Width of Ear Node Leaf	1.0	30	0 0 9.0	0.7	30
8 3. 8	cm Length of Ear Node Leaf	4.9	30	0 6 2.4	6.4	30
5.5	Number of leaves above top ear	0.7	30	5. 6	0.4	15
2 8. 5	degrees Leaf Angle (measure from 2nd leaf above ear at anthesis	4.4 to stalk above leaf)	30	3 5.8	7.8	30
03	Leaf Color (Munsell code 5 GY 3/4)			0 2 (Munsell o	code 5 GY 5/10)	
4	Leaf Sheath Pubescence (Rate on scale from	1=none to 9=like peach fuzz)		2		
6	Marginal Waves (Rate on scale from 1=none	to 9=many)		5		
6	Longitudinal Creases (Rate on scale from 1=r	none to 9=many)		8		
6. TASSEL:		Standard Deviation	Sample Size	Mean	Standard Deviation	Sample Size
0 9. 2	Number of Primary Lateral Branches	1.0	30	7. 1	1.1	30
2 0. 3	Branch Angle from Central Spike	6.6	30	3 4.6	5.2	30
4 2. 9	cm Tassel Length (from top leaf collar to tassel tip)	3.7	30	4 7. 4	4.9	30
4.7	Pollen Shed (Rate on scale from 0=male steril	e to 9=heavy shed)		4 .3		
0 7	Anther Color (Munsell code 2.5 Y 8/10)			0 5 (Munsell o	code 2.5 GY 8/6)	
02	Glume Color (Munsell code 5 GY 4/8)			0 2 (Munself code 5 GY 4/8)		
1	Bar Glumes (Glume Bands): 1=Absent 2=Prese	ent		1		
7a. EAR (Unhus	ked Data):					
0.5 Sill	k Color (3 days after emergence) (Munsell code :	2.5 GY 8/6)		0 5 (Munsell o	ode 2.5 GY 8/6)	
0.2 Fre	esh Husk Color (25 days after 50% silking) (Muns	sell code 5 GY 4/8)		0 2 (Munsell code 5 GY 4/8)		
2 1 Dry	Husk Color (65 days after 50% Silking) (Munsell	code 2.5 Y 8/4)		2 1 (Munsell c	ode 2.5 Y 8/4)	
3 Pos	ition of Ear at Dry Husk Stage: 1=Upright 2=Hori	zontal 3=Pendent		1		
8 Hus	k Tightness (Rate on scale from 1=very loose to	9=very tight)		8		
2 Hus tip) 4=Ven	sk Extension (at harvest): 1=Short (ears exposed y Long (>10 cm)	) 2=Medium (<8 cm) 3=Long (8	-10 cm beyond ear	3		
7b. EAR (Husked	d Ear Data):	Standard Deviation	Sample Size	Mean	Standard Deviation	Sample Size
17.0	cm Ear Length	0.6	30	1 8.5	0.7	30
4 1. 1	mm Ear Diameter at mid-point	2.2	30	3 8.0	1.6	30
1 0 1. 7	gm Ear Weight	12.6	30	104.8	18.0	30
1 4 .4	Number of Kernel Rows	1.7	30	1 2.0	0.7	15
2	Kernel Rows: 1=Indistinct 2=Distinct			2		
1	Row Alignment: 1=Straight 2=Slightly Curved 3:	=Spiral		1		
10.5	cm Shank Length	0.5	30	0 9.8	1.9	15
2	Ear Taper: 1=Slight 2=Average 3=Extreme			2		
Application Variety	y Data			Standard Inbred	i Data	
Note: Use chart or	n first page to choose color codes for color traits.					

			1	2006001	<u>~ 1</u>
Application Variety Data	Page 3		Standard Inbre	d Data	
8. KERNEL (Dried):	Standard Deviation	Sample Size	Mean	Standard Deviation	Sample Size
1 0 .3 mm Kernel Length	0.5	30	1 1.4	0.4	15
0 8 .4 mm Kernel Width	0.5	30	0 9.0	0.5	15
4 .9 mm Kernel Thickness	0.2	30	0 4.9	0.3	15
1 8. 7 % Round Kernels (Shape Grade)	4.7	500g	3 1. 7	3.6	500g
1 Aleurone Color Pattern: 1=Homozygous 2=Segreg	pating (describe)		1		
1 9 Aleurone Color (Munsell code Lighter than 5 Y 9/1	)		1 9 (Munsell d	code Lighter Than 2.5 Y 9/2	2)
0 7 Hard Endosperm Color (Munsell code 2.5 Y 8/10)			0 7 (Munsell o	code 2.5 Y 8/10)	
<ol> <li>Endosperm Type: 1=Sweet (su1) 2=Extra Sweet ( 5=Waxy Starch 6=High Protein 7=High Lysine 10=Other</li></ol>	(sh2) 3=Normal Starch 8=Super Sweet (se)	4=High Amylose Starch 9=High Oil	03	•	
2 2 . 6 gm Weight per 100 Kernels (unsized sample)	5.6	2300 seeds	29.7	8.7	1200 seeds
9. COB:	Standard Deviation	Sample Size	Mean	Standard Deviation	Sample Size
2 5 .3 mm Cob Diameter at mid-point	1.8	30	2 2.1	0.8	15
1 4 Cob Color (Munsell code 5 R 3/8)			1 4 (Munsell o	code 5 R 3/8)	
Race or Strain Options blank if polygenic):  A. Leaf Blights, Wilts, and Local Infection Diseases  6 Anthracnose Leaf Blight (Colletotrichum graminicola)  8 Common Rust (Puccinia sorghi)  Common Smut (Ustilago maydis)  7 Eyespot (Kabatiella zeae)  9 Goss's Wilt (Clavibacter michiganense spp. nebraskense)  5 Gray Leaf Spot (Cercospora zeae-maydis)  7 Helminthosporium Leaf Spot (Bipolaris zeicola)  7 Northern Leaf Blight (Exserohilum turcicum)  7 Southern Leaf Blight (Bipolaris maydis)  Southern Rust (Puccinia polysora)  8 Stewart's Wilt (Erwinia stewartii)  Other (Specify)  B. Systemic Diseases  Corn Lethal Necrosis (MCMV and MDMV)  Head Smut (Sphacelotheca reiliana)  Maize Chlorotic Dwarf Virus (MCDV)  Maize Dwarf Mosaic Virus (MCMV)  Maize Dwarf Mosaic Virus (MDMV)  Sorghum Downy Mildew of Corn (Peronosclerospora sorghi)  Other (Specify)  C. Stalk Rots  Anthracnose Stalk Rot (Colletotrichum graminicola)  Diplodia Stalk Rot (Stenocarpelia maydis)	Race 2 Race 2 Race O		5 Northern Le 3 Southern L Southern R Stewart's V Other (Spe  Corn Letha Head Smut Maize Chlo Maize Oba Sorobum D Sorobum D	Rust imut  t Spot sporium Leaf Spot eaf Blight eaf Blight viit cify)  I Necrosis rotic Dwarf Virus rific Mottle Virus owny Mildew of Corn cify)	Race 2Race O
Fusarium Stalk Rot (Fusarium moniliforme) Gibberella Stalk Rot (Gibberella zeae) Other (Specify)  D. Ear and Kernel Rots  Aspergillus Ear and Kernel Rot (Aspergillus flavus) Diplodia Ear Rot (Stenocarpella maydis) Fusarium Ear and Kernel Rot (Fusarium moniliforme) Gibberella Ear Rot (Gibberella zeae) Other (Specify)		·	Diplodia Ea	talk Rot Stalk Rot Stalk Rot Stalk Rot Ear & Kernel Rot r Rot ar & Kernel Rot Ear Rot	
Application Variety Data			Standard Inbred	Data	
Note: Use chart on first page to choose color codes for color traits.					

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11. INSECT RESITANCE (Rate from 1 (mod especipible) to 0 (most resistant) Sandard Deviation Sample Size Banks Gress Mite (Cappoychus preferate)  Com Earnorm (Felicovarpa zea) Lost-Feeding Six Feeding: mg larval wt. Est Damage Com Leaf Aphid (Phopatrisphum madeis) Com Earnorm (Felicovarpa zea) Lost-Feeding: mg larval wt. Est Damage Com Leaf Aphid (Phopatrisphum madeis) Com Sap Beetic (Carpoychus deministra) European Com Boer (Cartison subblish) Lost Feeding: "Leaf Geeding Leaf Sheet (Carpoychus deministra) European Com Boer (Cartison subblish) Lost Feeding: "In deministration of the Cartison Subblish (Leaf Geeding) Sitis-Feeding: "In deministration of the Cartison Subblish (Leaf Geeding) Sitis-Feeding: "In deministration of the Cartison Subblish (Leaf Geeding) Lost Feeding: "In deministration of the Cartison Subblish (Leaf Geeding) Subtraction Cartison (Calborotics and Earno) Southwarder Roberon (Calborotics and Earno) Southwarder R	Application Variety Data		Page 4		Standard Inbred Data			
Sandard Deviston   Sample Size   Sandard Si		Ne) to 9 (most resistant	······		Standard Initied Data			
Com Earworm (Pelicoverpe 2ral)  Site Feeding  Site Feeding  Com Leaf Problet (Perpeliconum melate)  Com Leaf Problet (Perpeliconum melate)  Com Leaf Problet (Perpeliconum melate)  Com Sap Beate (Cappaphilar demandatus)  Com Sap Beate (Cappaphilar demandatus)  European Com Borrer (Carties unbasis)  1st Generation (Typically Water (Leaf Feeding)  1st Generation (Typically Water (Leaf Feeding)  2st Commission (Typically Water (Leaf Feeding)  2st Commission (Typically Water (Leaf Feeding)  2st Typically (Leaf Shash-Colate Feeding)  State Typically (Leaf Shash-Colate Feeding)  Leaf Feeding  Leaf Fe	leave blank if not tested):			Sample Size	Standard Deviation	Sample Size		
Leaf Feeding Silk Feeding Carn Leaf Aphild (Propalasiphum maekis) Corn Sap Beetle (Carrophulas diministrats) Leaf Feeding 1 Silk Feeding 1 Silk Feeding 1 Silk Generation (Psyclaty) Whort Leaf Feeding) 2 Silk Feeding 1 Silk Feeding 1 Silk Feeding 2 Silk Feeding 3 Silk Feeding 3 Silk Feeding 4 Maize Weevelt (Silkophilus seamate) 5 Silk Feeding 5 Silk Feeding 6 Silk Feeding 6 Silk Feeding 7 Silk Feeding 7 Silk Feeding 8 Silk Feeding 8 Silk Feeding 8 Silk Feeding 9 Silk	Banks Grass Mite (Oligonychus pratensis)				Banks Grass Mite			
Silk Feeding:								
Com Leaf Aphid (Phopalosiphum maelas)  Com Sap Beetel (Carpopalosis diminishis)  European Com Bare (Cathinia hubble)  1st Generation (Tylicality March Leaf Feeding)  1st Generation (Tylicality March Leaf Feeding)  1st Generation (Tylicality March Leaf Feeding)  1st Generation (Tylicality Leaf Sand-Colair Feeding)  2st Generation (Tylicality Leaf Sand-Colair Feeding)  2s	Silk Feeding: mg larval wt.							
Com Sap Basele (Carpopholise dimidiatus)  Eutopean Com Barc (Cottina hubble)  Eutopean Com Barc (Cottina hubble)  Eutopean Com Barc (Sottina hubble)  2nd Generation (Typically Leaf Beading) 3silk-Feeding 3silk-Feeding 3silk-Feeding 3silk-Feeding 3silk-Feeding 3silk-Feeding 3silk-Feeding 4silk-Feeding 5silk-Feeding					-			
at Is Generation (Typically Welf Eadering) And Generation (Typically Welf Eadering) Stalk Trumeling: In Internation (Typically Leaf Eadering) Stalk Trumeling: In Internation (Typically Leaf Eadering) Stalk Trumeling: Internation (Stalk Trumeling) Internation Stalk Trumeling: Internation Stalk Trumeling: Internation I								
and Generation (Typically Leaf Sheath-Colair Feeding) Slak Turneling: cm turneled/plant Fell Armysorm (Spodgatera frugiperds) Leaf Feeding Leaf Feeding Leaf Feeding Leaf Feeding Leaf Feeding Leaf Feeding								
Fall Armyworm (Spodoplera trup/perdd) Leaf-Feeding:	2nd Generation (Typically Leaf Sheath-Collar Feedi	ng)						
Leaf Feeding Silk-Feeding: mg larval wt.  Maize Weevil (Stophike zeamsize) Northern Rootworm (Disbarbide abster) Northern Rootworm (Disbarbide abster) Southern Rootworm Southern Rootworm Southern Rootworm Southwestern Corn Borer (Distrate grandinsgele) Leaf Feeding Stafk Transleing: Leaf Feeding Stafk Transleing: Leaf Feeding Southwestern Corn Borer (Distrate grandinsgele) Leaf Feeding Stafk Transleing: Leaf Feeding Southwestern Corn Borer Leaf Feeding Southwestern Corn Borer Leaf Feeding Southwestern Corn Borer Leaf Feeding Leaf Feeding Southwestern Corn Borer Leaf Feeding Leaf Feeding Southwestern Corn Borer Leaf Feeding Leaf Feeding Southwestern Corn Borer Leaf Feeding Southwestern Corn Borer Leaf Feeding Leaf Feeding Southwestern Corn Borer Leaf Feeding Leaf Feeding Southwestern Corn Borer Leaf Feeding Leaf		nt		<del></del>				
Maize Weevil ( <i>Sticphilus zeamatze</i> ) Northern Rootworm ( <i>Distortica basen</i> ) Southern Rootworm ( <i>Distortica basen</i> ) Southern Rootworm ( <i>Distortica basen</i> ) Southern Rootworm ( <i>Distortica undecimpunctata</i> ) Southern Rootworm Southwestern Corn Borer ( <i>Distarea grandiosalia</i> ) Leaf Feeding Stalk Tunneling: Two-spotted Spider Mitte ( <i>Taterspotus urizea</i> ) Western Rootworm ( <i>Distortica wingliera</i> ) Western Rootworm ( <i>Distortica wingliera</i> )  Two-spotted Spider Mitte Western Rootworm Other (Specify)  12. AGRONOMIC TRAITS: 7 Stay Green (at 65 days after anthesis) (Rate on a scale from 1=worst to 9=excellent.) 0 .0 % Dropped Ears (at 65 days after anthesis) 0 .0 % Pre-anthesis Brittle Snapping 0 .0 .0 % Pre-anthesis Brittle Snapping 0 .0 .0 % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging (at 65 days after anthesis) 0 .0 % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging (at 65 days after anthesis) 0 .0 % Posh-anthesis Root Lodging (at 65 days after anthesis) 0 .0 % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging (at 65 days after anthesis) 0 .0 % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging (at 65 days after anthesis) 0 .0 % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging (at 65 days after anthesis) 0 .0 % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging (at 65 days after anthesis) 0 .0 % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging (at 65 days after anthesis) 0 .0 % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging (at 65 days after anthesis) 0 .0 % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging (at 65 days after anthesis) 0 .0 % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging (at 65 days after anthesis) 0 .0 % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging (at 65 days after anthesis) 0 .0 % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging (at 65 days after anthesis) 0 .0 % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging (at 65 days after anthesis) 0 .0 % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging (at 65 days after anthesis) 0 .0 % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging (at 65 days after anthesis) 0 .0 % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging (at 65 days after anthesis) 0 .0 % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging (at 65 days after anthesis) 0 .0 % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging (at 65 days after anthesis) 0 .0 % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging (at 65 days af	Leaf-Feeding				•			
Northern Rootworm Southern Rootworm Southwestern Corn Borer (Diatraea grandiaselle) Loaf Feeding Stalk Trunneling:								
Southern Rootworm (Diabrotica undecinprunctate)  Southern Rootworm Southwestern Corn Borer (Diatraea grandioselie) Leaf Feeding Salk Tunneling:	Northern Rootworm (Diabrotica barberi)							
Leaf Feeding Stalk Tunneling: Two-spotted Spider Mite ( <i>Tetranychus unicae</i> ) Western Rootworm ( <i>Olabrotica virgifera virgifera</i> )  12. AGRONOMIC TRAITS: 7 Stay Green (at 65 days after anthesis) (Rate on a scale from 1=worst to 9=excellent.) 0 0.0 % Dropped Ears (at 65 days after anthesis) 0 0.0 % Dropped Ears (at 65 days after anthesis) 0 0.0 % Pre-anthesis Brittle Snapping 0 0.0 % Pre-anthesis Brittle Snapping 0 0.0 % Pre-anthesis Brittle Snapping 0 0.0 % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging 0 0.0 % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging 0 0.0 % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging 1 1 sozymes 0 RFLP's 0 RAPD's Other (Specify)  REFERENCES:  Buller, D.R. 1954. A System for the Classification of Corn Inbred Lines, PhD Thesis, Ohio State University. Emerson, R.A. GW. Beadia, and A.C. Fraser 1935. A Summary of Linkage Studies in Mazza. Cornell A.E.S., Mem. 190. Farr, D.F., G.F. Bills, G.P. Chamuris, A.Y. Rossman. 1988 Fungi on Plend and Plant Products in the United States. The American Phytopathological Society, St. Paul, MN. Inglett, G.E. (Ed.) 1970. Corn. Culture, Processing, Products. And Publishing Company, Westpoot, CT.  Jugenheimer, R.W. 1976. Corn: Improvement, Seed Production, and Uses. John Wiley & Sons, New York.  Minglett, G.E. (Ed.) 1970. Corn. Culture, Processing Products. And Publishing Company, Westpoot, CT.  Jugenheimer, R.W. 1976. Corn: Improvement, Seed Production, and Uses. John Wiley & Sons, New York.  Minglett, G.E. (Ed.) 1970. Corn. Corn. Corn. Improvement, Seed Production, and Uses. John Wiley & Sons, New York.  Minglett, G.E. (Ed.) 1970. Corn. Corn. Corn. Improvement, Seed Production, and Uses. John Wiley & Sons, New York.  Minglett, G.E								
Stalk Tunneling: on tunneed/plant	Southwestern Corn Borer (Diatraea grandiosella)  Leaf Feeding							
Western Rootworm (Clabrotics virgifera virgifera)  Western Rootworm Other (Specify)  12. AGRONOMIC TRAITS:  7 Stay Green (at 65 days after anthesis) (Rate on a scale from 1=worst to 9=excellent.)  9 0.0 % Dropped Ears (at 65 days after anthesis)  9 0.0 % Pre-anthesis Brittle Snapping  9 0.0 % Pre-anthesis Brittle Snapping  9 0.0 % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging  9 0.0 % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging  9 0.0 % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging  10 0.0 % Post-anthesis Root Lodging  10 0.0 % Post-anthesis Root Lodging  10 0.0 % Post-anthesis Root Lodging  11 sozymes  12 Stay Green  13 MOLECULAR MARKERS: (0=data unavailable; 1=data available but not supplied; 2=data supplied)  13 MOLECULAR MARKERS: (0=data unavailable; 1=data available but not supplied; 2=data supplied)  14 Isozymes  15 REFERENCES:  Buffer, D.R. 1954. A System for the Classification of Corn Inbred Lines. PhD Thesis, Ohio State University.  Emerson, R.A., G.W. Beadle, and A.C. Fraser, 1935. A Summary of Linkage Studies in Maize. Cornell A.E.S., Mem. 180.  Fair, D.F., G.F. Bills, G.P. Chamuris, A.Y. Rossman, 1989. Fungi on Plant and Plant Products in the United States. The American Phytopathological Society, St. Paul, MN. Inglet, C.E. (Ed.) 1970. Corn. Culture, Processing, Products, A.W. Publishing Company, Westport, C.T.  Jugenheimer, R.W. 1970. Corn. Emprevement, Seed Production, and Uses. John Wiley & Sons, New York.  Munical Copic Charlet of Plant Tissues, Machesin, P.O. Bull, Mil. 195 pp.  Sprague, G.F., and J.W. Dudley (Editors), 1988. Corn and Corn Improvement, Third Edition. Agronomy Monograph 18. ASA, CSSA, SSSA, Madison, WI. Stringfield, G.H. Maize Inbed Lines of Ohio. Ohio A.E.S., Bull. 831. 1958.  COMMENTS (e.g. state how heat units were calculated, standard inbred seed source, and/or where data was collected. Continue in Exhibit D):  Heat Unit Calculation: GDU = Daily Max Temp (<=88°F) + Daily Min Temp (>=50°F) - 50°F	Stalk Tunneling : cm tunneled/plar	nt	<del></del> .	<del></del>				
Other (Specify)  12. AGRONOMIC TRAITS:  7  Stay Green (at 65 days after anthesis) (Rate on a scale from 1=worst to 8=excellent.)  10.0 % Dropped Ears (at 65 days after anthesis)  10.0 % Pre-anthesis Brittle Snapping  10.0 % Pre-anthesis Brittle Snapping  10.0 % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging  10.0 % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging  10.0 % Post-anthesis Root Lodging  10.0 % Post-anthesis Root Lodging (at 65 days after anthesis)  13. MOLECULAR MARKERS: (0=data unavailable; 1=data available but not supplied; 2=data supplied;  14. Isozymes  15. REFERENCES:  Butler, D.R. 1984. A System for the Classification of Corn Inbred Lines, PhD Thesis, Ohio State University, Emerson, R.A., G.W. Beadle, and A.C. Frieser, 1935. A Summary of Linkage Studies in Maize. Cornell A.E.S., Mem., 180. Farr, D.F., G.F. Bills, G.P. Chamuris, A.Y. Rossman, 1989. Engling on Pleat and Pleas and P								
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0 0 0 0 % Pre-anthesis Brittle Snapping 0 0 0 0 % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging  ——————————————————————————————————		oir a scale froiti 1-wors	st to 9-excellent.)		•			
0 0.0 % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging 0 0.0 % Post-anthesis Root Lodging (at 65 days after anthesis)  — Kg/ha Yield of Inbred Per Se (at 12-13% grain moisture)  13. MOLECULAR MARKERS: (0=data unavailable; 1=data available but not supplied; 2=data supplied) 1 Isozymes 0 RFLP's 0 RAPD's Other (Specify)  REFERENCES:  Butler, D.R. 1954. A System for the Classification of Corn Inbred Lines. PhD Thesis, Ohio State University. Emerson, R.A., G.W. Beadle, and A.C. Fraser. 1935. A Summary of Linkage Studies in Maize. Cornell A.E.S., Mem. 180. Fart, D.F., G.F. Bills, G.P. Chamuris, A.Y. Rossman. 1989. Fungl on Plant and Plant Products in the United States. The American Phytopathological Society, St. Paul, MN. Inglett, G.E. (Ed.) 1970. Corn: Culture, Processing, Production, and Uses. John Wiley & Sons, New York. McGee, D.C. 1988. Maize Diseases. APS Press, St. Paul, MN. 150 pp. Munsell Color Chart for Plant Tissues. Macbeth. P.O. Box 230. Newburgh, N.Y. 12551-0230 The Mutants of Maize. 1986. Crop Science Society of America. Madison, WI. Shrrigfield, G.H. Maize Inbred Lines of Ohio. Ohio. A.E.S., Bul. 831. 1959. U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1936, 1937. Yearbook.  COMMENTS (e.g. state how heat units were calculated, standard inbred seed source, and/or where data was collected. Continue in Exhibit D):  Heat Unit Calculation: GDU = Daily Max Temp (<=86°F) + Daily Min Temp (>=50°F) - 50°F  2	,							
0 0 0 0 % Post-anthesis Root Lodging (at 65 days after anthesis)  ———— Kg/ha Yield of Inbred Per Se (at 12-13% grain moisture)  13. MOLECULAR MARKERS: (0=data unavailable; 1=data available but not supplied; 2=data supplied)  1 Isozymes 0 RFLP's 0 RAPD's Other (Specify)  REFERENCES:  Butler, D.R. 1954. A System for the Classification of Corn Inbred Lines. PhD Thesis, Ohio State University.  Emerson, R.A., G.W. Beadle, and A.C. Fraser. 1935. A Summary of Linkage Studies in Malize. Cornetl A.E.S., Mem. 180.  Farr, D.F., G.F. Bills, G.P. Chamruris, A.Y. Rossman. 1989. Fungi on Plant and Plant Products in the United States. The American Phytopathological Society, St. Paul, MN. Inglett, G.E. (Ed.) 1970. Corn: Culture, Processing, Products, Avi Publishing Company, Westport, C.T.  Jugenheimer, R.W. 1975. Corn: Improvement, Seed Production, and Uses. John Wulley & Sons, New York.  McGee, D.C. 1988. Maize Diseases. APS Press, St. Paul, MN. 150 pp.  Munsell Color Chart for Plant Tissues. Macbeth. P.O. Box 230. Newburgh, N.Y. 12551-0230  The Mutants of Maize. 1968. Crop Science Society of America. Madison, WI.  Shrufteff, Mc. 1980. Compendium of Corn Diseases. APS Press, St. Paul, MN. 105 pp.  Sprague, G.F., and J.W. Dudley (Editors). 1988. Corn and Corn Improvement, Third Edition. Agronomy Monograph 18. ASA, CSSA, SSSA, Madison, WI. Stringfield, G.H. Maize Inbred Lines of Ohio. Ohio A.E.S., Bul. 831. 1959.  COMMENTS (e.g. state how heat units were calculated, standard inbred seed source, and/or where data was collected. Continue in Exhibit D):  Heat Unit Calculation: GDU = Daily Max Temp (<=86°F) + Daily Min Temp (>=50°F) - 50°F								
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13. MOLECULAR MARKERS: (0=data unavailable; 1=data available but not supplied; 2=data supplied)  1 Isozymes 0 RFLP's 0 RAPD'sOther (Specify)								
REFERENCES:  Butler, D.R. 1954. A System for the Classification of Corn Inbred Lines. PhD Thesis, Ohio State University. Emerson, R.A., G.W. Beadle, and A.C. Fraser. 1935. A Summary of Linkage Studies in Maize. Cornell A.E.S., Mem. 180. Farr, D.F., G.F. Bills, G.P. Chamuris, A.Y. Rossman. 1989. Fungi on Plant and Plant Products in the United States. The American Phytopathological Society, St. Paul, MN. Inglett, G.E. (Ed.) 1970. Corn: Culture, Processing, Products. Avi Publishing Company, Westport, C.T. Jugenheimer, R.W. 1976. Corn: Improvement, Seed Production, and Uses. John Wiley & Sons, New York. McGee, D.C. 1988. Maize Diseases. APS Press, St. Paul, MN. 150 pp. Munsell Color Chart for Plant Tissues. Macbeth P.O. Box 230. Newburgh, N.Y. 12551-0230 The Mutants of Maize. 1988. Crop Science Society of America. Madison, WI. Shurtleff, M.C. 1980. Compendium of Corn Diseases. APS Press, St. Paul, MN. 105 pp. Sprague, G.F., and J.W. Dudley (Editors). 1988. Corn and Corn Improvement, Third Edition. Agronomy Monograph 18. ASA, CSSA, SSSA, Madison, WI. Stringfield, G.H. Maize Inbred Lines of Ohio. Ohio A.E.S., Bul. 831. 1959.  COMMENTS (e.g. state how heat units were calculated, standard inbred seed source, and/or where data was collected. Continue in Exhibit D):  Heat Unit Calculation: GDU = Daily Max Temp (<=86°F) + Daily Min Temp (>=50°F) - 50°F		n moisture)			Yield			
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	Heat Unit Calculation: GDU = Daily Max Temp (<=86°F) + Daily Min Temp (>=50°F) - 50°F							
	* - Supplemental data obtained from 2005 seed inventory							

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  EXHIBIT E  STATEMENT OF THE BASIS OF OWNERSHIP	Application is required in order to det certificate is to be issued (7 U.S.C. 2 confidential until the certificate is issued	421). The information is held
1. NAME OF APPLICANT(S)	2. TEMPORARY DESIGNATION	3. VARIETY NAME
Monsanto Technology <del>L.L.C.</del> LLC	OR EXPERIMENTAL NUMBER	1226218
4. ADDRESS (Street and No., or R.F.D. No., City, State, and ZIP, and Country)	5. TELEPHONE (include area code)	6. FAX (Include area code)
,		(815) 758-3117
800 N. Lindbergh Blvd.	(815) 758-9281	(616) 766-3117
Creve Couer, MO 63167 U.S.A.	7. PVPO NUMBER	
		200600129
8. Does the applicant own all rights to the variety? Mark an "X" in the	e appropriate block. <b>If no, please expla</b>	in. X YES NO
9. Is the applicant (individual or company) a U.S. national or a U.S. ba	ased company? If no, give name of co	ountry. X YES NO
10. Is the applicant the original owner?	NO If no, please answer one of	of the following:
a. If the original rights to variety were owned by individual(s), is (a YES  b. If the original rights to variety were owned by a company(ies), in YES  YES	NO If no, give name of country	y ed company?
		•
11. Additional explanation on ownership (Trace ownership from original Corn Variety 1226218 was originated and description of the Technology 4-1-6. By agreement between rights to any invention, discovery or developed No rights to such invention, discovery or description.	leveloped by a breeder employe Monsanto Technology <del>L.L.C.</del> a pment are assigned to Monsant	ed by Monsanto and the breeder, all to Technology <del>L.L.C.</del>
PLEASE NOTE:		
Plant variety protection can only be afforded to the owners (not license	es) who meet the following criteria:	
If the rights to the variety are owned by the original breeder, that per national of a country which affords similar protection to nationals of the country which affords similar protection to nationals.	son must be a U.S. national, national or the U.S. for the same genus and specie	f a UPOV member country, or s.
<ol><li>If the rights to the variety are owned by the company which employe nationals of a UPOV member country, or owned by nationals of a co- genus and species.</li></ol>	ed the original breeder(s), the company ountry which affords similar protection to	must be U.S. based, owned by nationals of the U.S. for the same
3. If the applicant is an owner who is not the original owner, both the or	iginal owner and the applicant must me	et one of the above criteria.
The original breeder/owner may be the individual or company who dire Act for definitions.	cted the final breeding. See Section 41	(a)(2) of the Plant Variety Protection
According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, an control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0581-0055. The including the time for reviewing the instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and	he time required to complete this information collectic	on is estimated to average 0.1 hour per response

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, disability, sexual orientation, marital or family status, political beliefs, parental status, or protected genetic information. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at 202-720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice and TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provide and employer.

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> U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE **AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE** SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY **PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION OFFICE** BELTSVILLE, MD 20705

**EXHIBIT F** 

DECLARATION REGARDING DEPOSIT		
NAME OF OWNER (S)	ADDRESS (Street and No. or RD No., City, State, and Zip Code and Country)	TEMPORARY OR EXPERIMENTAL DESIGNATION
Timothy R. Kain	8350 Minnegan Road	
·	Waterman, IL 60556 U.S.A.	VARIETY NAME I226218
NAME OF OWNER REPRESENTATIVE (S)	ADDRESS (Street and No. or RD No., City, State, and Zip Code and Country)	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
Monsanto Technology LLC	8350 Minnegan Road Waterman, IL 60556 U.S.A.	PVPO NUMBER
		200600129

I do hereby declare that during the life of the certificate a viable sample of propagating material of the subject variety will be deposited, and replenished as needed periodically, in a public repository in the United States in accordance with the regulations established by the Plant Variety Protection Office.

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